The People's Advocate.

$1.50 per Year, invariably in Advance. Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles. Single Copies, Five Cents.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881. NO. 25.

What is Life?

What is life but constant sorrow;
Breaking in with floods of tears,
While the joys that once were ours
Vanish with the passing years?

What is life but constant toiling
For the goal ambition craves?
Wealth and honor, fame and glory,
Light as foam on ocean waves.

What is life but constant fretting
For the joys which flit away,
Like the dew-drop in the morning,
When the sun shines it away?

What is life but constant hoping
That our sorrows soon will be
Changed from dark clouds into sunshine
That will gush forth melody?

What is life but constant striving
With the rich as well as poor?
One is grasping for his millions,
The wolf stands at another's door.

What is life? Just what we make it,
Is what some of you will say;
Then I'd seek its joy and sunshine,
Ere its beauty fades away.

THE FLOOD.

Not Noah's, but one equally as disastrous as far as it went, as they know in Minnesota.

Lucy Fanchen, standing in her brother-in-law's door-way, looking out over the snow at the figure of a man who had just turned and waved his big hat to her, had no idea it was coming. Her black eyes were bright and her dark face warm with rich color.

"Lucy," called her sister from the little bedroom, "who was the man at the door?"

"Charlie Rosecoe," said Lucy, defiantly. What is it to you, Colomb?"

"What is it to me! I'll teach you, miss; when Peter comes you shall go home and marry Joe Alm, as you have been told. You're not a Yankee girl, if you have been to their school, and you shall do as you are told. I'll ask old Gautiere to go for father Chevalier when he comes into the house."

"I don't care," said Lucy, still more defiantly; "you may get a dozen priests if you like, I'll not marry Joe Alm, if he has a thousand cattle. Charlie is better with nothing."

"So foolish you talk! What do you know? You are to listen to what is told you, and you are not to talk alone with men at my door; it is not decent. You should go back to France, miss, and learn manners, and not to talk of your priests so disrespectfully. Fix the fire and come and take the baby, and let not Charlie Rosecoe come here once more."

Lucy filled the stove with corn. The railroads had brought but little wood yet, and that was so dear they still used corn, as they had done during the blockade. When she had done that she took the baby and sat by the window, rocking it and looking out on the snow where Charlie had passed out of sight. Old Gautiere had come in from the barn, where he had been to take care of the cattle and horses, and Colomb was telling him through the open bedroom door of Lucy's rebellion. The old man muttered and Colomb scolded, but Lucy only looked more rebellious and defiant than ever, and gave them a sharp answer now and then, tossing her black braids about with every scornful movement of her coquettish head. The old man muttered and mumbled about the black night and that some one had told him the river was rising above there, but Lucy paid no attention to his words, and after once more renewing the fire, lay down on the lounge near the door of her sister's room, ready to answer any call during the night.

Sometime in the night, she did not know how long she had been asleep, she was awakened by a terrible crashing and grinding about the house. She could not tell what it meant; she had never heard anything like it. Colomb was screaming, and old Gautiere stood on the stairs, half-dressed and wholly terror stricken, muttering about the river.

The water began to pour in under the door, and almost while Lucy looked it rose ankle-deep. She rushed to her sister's bed, and called to the old man. She had bound many an acre of wheat, and her arms were not weak, and with the help the old man could give her they dragged off the bed with her sister and the baby upon it, and by much pulling and pushing got them up the narrow stairway.

The grinding and crashing continued; they could hardly hear each other speak, and the water rose rapidly. Lucy could see it rising higher and higher on the stairs. She had hurried back and snatched the lamp from the table as soon as Colomb was safe up stairs. She had to wade through water to do it, and noticed that even then it was as high as the chair seats and was putting out the fire. She watched the water as it crept step by step up those stairs, and soon saw they would not be safe there. The only place of escape left was the attic, and that was a very small and low one; but they must take refuge there. She set her wits to work to plan a way to reach it. The chamber was unfinished; only a few loose boards lay on the beams overhead. Old Gautiere's bed stood near, and an old rickety table beside it. She placed the table on the bed and got the old man up on the beams; then she reached up bed clothes and a feather bed, and directed him to arrange a bed on the loose boards; finally she lifted Colomb till she had her where the old man could take hold of the quilts about her and pull her up.

They were not a minute too soon, for just as she reached up the baby and prepared to swing herself up from the old table, there came another and louder crash, the house rocked to and fro for a minute, the lamp went down with a crash, there was a rush and sweep of water, and they felt they were moving off. Colomb was shrieking and the old man fairly howling in terror. Lucy put her hand down between the beams below them; it struck into the water. It was as high as that then; it would soon be over at that rate. She thought of Charlie; where was he? He had gone straight on down the valley; he would be drowned. She cried out at that for the first time, but just then the house surged to one side and Colomb shrieked, and they all huddled down together in the darkness.

On and on they went, the house swinging to and fro in the current, the water dashing and splashing about, and the ice grinding and crashing outside. The old man mumbled his prayers and Colomb repeated hers, shrieking out now and then to some saint for mercy, or calling loudly on Lucy to stay near her. How long this lasted they could not tell, but after what seemed to them a life-time, the house stood still. Where they were they did not know, but Lucy, digging open a little crack in the gable, could see cakes of ice all about, and beyond that the river running furiously by. A church was floating along with the current, and above all the grinding of the ice and rush of the water, she could hear the awful tolling of its bell Down on the cakes of ice stood Colomb's best black cow, chewing her cud as if she were safe at home in her stall.

The hours passed on drearily enough with no food, no fire, no light, only the darkness and noise. It was day now, Lucy could see that, but the little attic was still dark. But it was some consolation to know they were standing still, and no longer in that crushing, crashing mass. Lucy widened the crack in the gable as the day passed on, and reported what she saw. A lot of wood went by out in the river—wood that had been placed on the river bank for the use of steamboats when the river opened. She knew what it was well enough, for she had seen some of the neighbors burning a part of it during the blockade. Trees went by, and pieces of houses, and a dead body rolled over and showed her its white rigid face. She would not look again after that.

Night settled down at last, and that was worse than day; it was pleasant to know there was light outside even if they could not see it. Lucy did not sleep, the others slept a little, waking with frightened cries that made the night more hideous. She was fearful lest they should start again and the house go to pieces in the mass of ice, but it stood firm, and then she began to fear they must stay there and starve. Perhaps the ice had frozen hard enough to allow her to get to the shore somewhere, for though the river was open, it seemed frozen solid where they were, which probably was not really the river, only where it had overflowed, and she resolved to try and get out in the morning.

When the first streak of light was visible, she began her work, but having nothing but her hands she was giving up in despair, when Colomb cried out that she heard voices. They listened. They shouted to let the rescuers know they were there and alive, but the voices were growing fainter and fainter; evidently they had concluded no one was there and were going away. With all their united voices they called again and Lucy looked out through her little opening in the wall, and saw them, two men, and one of them was—yes, it was Charlie Rosecoe. She put her mouth to the opening and called with all her might: "Charlie, oh, Charlie! come back! we're here!" Then she looked again and saw they had turned and were running back.

"They're coming! they're coming!" she cried to Colomb; "it's Charlie, he'll save us"—but Colomb had fainted.

The men were not long in making an opening in the roof, for they were prepared with their axes for just such emergencies, having been at work all night. They carried Colomb wrapped in the bed clothes, across the ice to their boat, and Lucy led old Gautiere, trembling with fear and weakness, to the same place. They shivered in the bitter morning air, but Lucy soon found work enough to keep her warm in helping the men to pull the boat against the strong current. Cakes of ice came rushing down, almost upsetting them at times, and long timbers swung around perilously near the boat as they went dashing down the river. Lucy asked Charlie where they were, and how far they had come. Below Vane, he told her, and they had come fifteen miles. Fifteen miles in a rocking, surging house, among those enormous cakes of ice—she shivered again at her rowing.

"Do you know that place?" asked Charlie. Lucy looked and saw a solitary house, standing amid enormous cakes of ice, so black from mud and sand covering them and contained in them that they looked more like cakes of black lava than ice. That was like no place she had ever seen.

"That is Glen Island," said Charlie. She looked again, she could not believe it. Glen Island was a pretty little town; she and Charlie had gone to school there, and it had churches, stores, schools and houses of plenty. It could not be.

"There is the railroad," continued Charlie, as they got back nearer their own home, or what had been home. Lucy could only see a vast sea stretching out on every hand, with a swift current in the center and blocks of ice and mud here and there in every direction. Sometimes there was the roof of a house or barn, and a few cattle perched on the top of some straw stacks, or standing in the water half-way up to their backs, the ice frozen so thickly about them that they could not move. She could see no signs of the railroad; if it was where Charley pointed, it was buried under tons of ice.

"Do you know this farm?" asked Charlie, again.

Lucy looked and saw acres of land plunging into the river. Dead bodies of cattle lay here and there, caught among the cakes of ice, and a part of a harvester whirled by them in the water. No, she had never seen it, she was sure.

"That is Jo Alm's," said Charlie.

She caught her breath and looked again. All those broad acres and barns and horses and cattle, that her sister had talked of so often, gone. As she looked, she caught sight of a man wedged in between two large cakes of ice not far from them.

"There's a man, Charlie," she said, under her breath, for the sight of him had sent a horror to her.

"It's Jo," cried Charlie, as the boat swung around so they could see his face, "and he's dead."

Colomb cried out at that and begged them not to stop, and indeed they could not in that swift river. How terrible it all seemed as they went on. Far off, the bluffs, like the banks of the sea, in the center of which was their struggling boat, on every side roofs of churches, houses, barns, or wrecks of them all. The comfortable farms, that the year before had been covered with wheat, buried in water and ice, some half washed into the river, and many covered with a deposit of sand that had ruined them for years, at least. Cattle, horses, reapers, mowers, everything gone, and sometimes the owners, too, like poor Jo. Great trees were torn up by the roots, or cut off clean and smooth, some stripped of their bark, their large trunks seeming half human as they lay there ruined and helpless.

One was still standing, and perched in its branches were three women whom Lucy recognized as her former neighbors, Mrs. Ole Oleson, Mrs. Stark Starkson and Mrs. Peterson. Each had a babe in her arms and all called loudly for help. The men brought the boat as near as possible to them, and promised to send them help at once, but their boat was full. The women begged piteously. They had all got together in one house, they said, and when that was going had climbed into this tree and had been there all night and were so cold. Colomb knew their husbands were with with Peter after wood, but she asked where Mrs. Oleson's other children were, and the poor woman broke out sobbing and said they were in the river. Sarah had slipped down into the water when they tried to get up in the tree, and Hans had dropped off in the night when she had fallen asleep just a minute.

Farther on Charlie pointed out a house standing on higher land than the others, where he told Lucy a family were upstairs, waiting to be taken off if need be, but allowing others in more danger to go first, and near by a man had lain in another house with both hands and feet frozen so badly the doctors were going to amputate them. At last they reached their destination, the great elevator where the owner, who had been rich the day before but was now a poor man, was doing all he could to make the people comfortable. They were soon among the other sufferers, some worse off than themselves, and the men who had brought them only waited to take a little food, then started out again with others. Day after day and week after week, the flood continued. Skiffs and yawls were hastily built and parties of rescuers were out continually. One day they brought in a family who had lived days on raw chickens, the fowls having been driven to the house by fright; and another day it was two old ladies who had lived more than a week in their barn. Little children, only half-dressed and consequently half-frozen, were brought from all sorts of strange perches and their rescuers had many a narrow escape while trying to save them. Huge barricades of ice, sometimes thirty feet high must be crossed, and again swift, open currents and sometimes thin ice, on which planks were laid to make it more secure, or the boats were dragged across to reach another open place. Day after day they brought them in, taking sixty persons from the roof of one large house and picking up others here and there, all half-frozen and half-starved and wholly destitute. The owner of the elevator drew up by means of pulleys a few cattle that had been saved, slaughtering them on one of the upper floors and feeding the people. They had no lights, for the kerosene and even the candles had given out everywhere the boats could reach, but they bore that quite patiently as long as they had some sort of food.

Peter returned with his neighbors, but came in a boat and their wood went on down the river. Neither he nor Colomb said a word more against Charlie's love making, though they saw it was progressing in the intervals he had from his work in the boats, and even old Gautiere could not forget that Charlie saved his life, and if he muttered it was only to praise him.

And Lucy and Charlie think the flood was not altogether without its advantages.—*Springfield Republican.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Female Physicians.

Dr. Emily Pope read a paper at the Social Science meeting on "The Practice of Medicine by Women in the United States." The objects were to show to what extent women were practicing medicine in this country; whether the majority of women graduates in medicine devote themselves to its practice; how far their pecuniary success shows a demand on the part of the public for educating women physicians; what effect the strain of practice has upon their health; what proportion of them marry, and with what results to their professional career.

The 470 circulars sent out to women physicians have brought statistics showing that 390 are engaged in actual practice, eleven never practiced, twenty-nine have retired after practising, twelve of them after marriage, seven retired from ill health, and five have taken up other work. These women are in twenty-six States, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania having the largest proportion. Of those heard from seventy-five per cent. were single when they began the study, nineteen per cent. were married and five per cent. widows. Average age when they began the study, 27 years; 144 practiced less than six years, 123 between five and ten years, forty from ten to fifteen years; fifteen from fifteen to twenty years, twenty-three over twenty years; 341 practiced regular medicine, thirteen homeopathy, ten gave no answer, seventy-seven reported that they had supported themselves from the beginning of their practice; thirty-four in less than one year; fifty-seven after the first year; thirty-four in two years; fourteen in two years; fourteen in three years; ten in various periods over three years; 138 say their incomes are still insufficient, or make no reply; twelve never practiced; twenty-two are in hospital practice; thirty are not dependent on professional income.

Fashion Notes.

The pelisse is revived.

Outside garments grow longer and longer.

Feather bands will be used for trimming hats.

Bonnets grow larger, and the poke shape prevails.

Silver gray is revived as a fashionable dress color.

Plainly made dresses are again worn by a select few.

Boots now take the place of shoes for promenade wear.

Shirred collars on wraps have taken the place of hoods.

It is said that full-blown flowers are to be superseded by buds on bonnets next winter.

Shoulder capes, made of the same material as the gown, are to be worn in the streets next winter.

The best French dressmakers continue to send out gowns of one solid color, brightened by a small quantity of bright, rich trimming.

The prettiest collar for a dress trimmed with plush is a plain, straight piece of that material plaited around the neck. Its effect is softer and prettier than that of velvet.

Aprons as well as draperies are now turned under and fastened to the lower skirt, or made to appear as if fastened, and the effect of this is to take away the slight stiffness of a plain apron.

Satin finished beaver hats with crowns that may be broad and low, or high and pointed, and brims that are immense, are among the coming novelties. The crowns and nearly all the brims are shaved smooth, but a two-inch border of untrimmed beaver is left about the edge, and the under side of the brim has the long pile untouched.

A Touching Romance.

A poor young girl came one day into one of the bureaux of the Mont-de Piete of Paris to pawn a bundle of clothes upon which they gave her only three francs. For fifteen consecutive years she came regularly to pay the interest on this modest sum, amounting to a few centimes, without having sufficient cash to redeem the clothes. The administration, struck by the care that she took to preserve this little deposit of clothing, sought information concerning her, and learned that working unceasingly at her miserable home in a poor little den, this *ouvriere* in linen, good and honest, was scarce able to to earn enough to supply her daily living, and that in spite of her toils and pains, she had never been able, in fifteen year's time, to raise the three francs necessary to redeem her precious little bundle. There was evidently in the conduct of this little woman, so laborious and so good, and yet beautiful, a noble conrage which took its source in noble sentiments. They requested her to come before the administration of the Mont-de-Piete, and there she was asked to take away, without payment, the modest bundle of necessaries of which she had been so long deprived. It was then that they comprehended the beautiful spirit of this unfortnnate. The little bundle was composed of a petticoat and a woman's *fichu* of some cheap stuff. Scarcely was it opened when she took these things in both hands and covered them with kisses, melting into tears. This was all that was left to her by her poor mother who had died fifteen years previously, and in order to preserve these precious relics, she had born religiously her pious tribute, as one goes to the cemetery to place flowers opon the tomb of a loved one on the day of a funeral aniversary.

Variety in Your Food.

There is no one standard for food applicable to all persons, whether as to kind of food or quantity. Our tastes are more or less a matter of education. A taste educated in one direction revolts at a taste educated in another. Tomatoes, now almost universally used in this country, were rejected with loathing a generation ago.

The French, who led off in eating frog-flesh, are now eating horse-flesh—their taste for the latter having been developed during the exigencies of the siege of Paris. The English have heretofore, turned with disgust from corn (maize), which is a very staff of life in this country, and, in some of its forms of cooking, a delicious favorite.

It might be well for men generally to have their tastes broadened. Some persons are altogether too nice and narrow in their preferences for food. It should be remembered that unused functions tend towards complete cessation. For instance, one of the best preservatives against consumption is in the ability of the stomach to digest fat; but the power to digest it may be lost by long disuse, the glands ceasing to secrete the necessary fluid.

So, too, the quantity of food eaten by different persons varies. One man, in good health, too, and in the same surroundings, would be killed by what is essential to the health of another. A hard-worker in the open air would starve if restricted to what amply suffices for the man whose employment is in doors and sedentary.

Life could not be sustained in the arctic zone without immense quantities of heat-producing food. An Esquiman will eat daily from twelve to fifteen pounds of meat, one-third of it fat. He generates so much internal heat that he always throws off his coat in his hut, where the temperature ranges from freezing down to zero, with an outside temperature from thirty to seventy degrees below the latter point.—*Youth's Companion.*

Cannibals Shipped to Europe.

Captain G. Schweers, of the Hamburg steamship Thebes, who arrived in Hamburg on the 20th from the western coast of South America, has brought with him a strange human cargo. During his passage through the Magellan Straits he obtained eleven "Feuerlanders"—four men, four women, and three children—veritable cannibals. Some difficulties had to be overcome before he could persuade them to undertake a voyage to Europe, and the problem as to their food on the passage was also the cause of a good deal of anxiety, as it was impossible to lay in a stock of some kindred tribes for the sustenance. The captain reports that he was highly satisfied with their behavior as passengers. At first he laid ordinary cooked meat before them, but the whole company sickened; hereupon they were provided with raw flesh, and they recovered their normal state of health. They were offered tallow candles, at first in fun, but they regarded this sort of food as a very choice European delicacy and the women invariably made their children partake of it. All the members of this curious company showed a remarkable capacity for learning and acquired a number of German and Spanish words and sentences with facility and employed them to good purpose. The visitors are to be sent to Paris first, where they will be exhibited—or will exhibit themselves we should, perhaps, rather say—to their civilized brethren in the Jardin of d'Acclimatation. They are next to be forwarded to Hamburg and after a short stay in that city they will make the tour of the great cities of Europe.—*London Globe.*

Sturgeon Fishing.

The Wilmington, (Del.) *Every Evening* says: Wilmington probably has the largest sturgeon-fishing firm in the country. They employ some thirty or forty nets, all told, on the Delaware, ten of which are fished by the month. A schooner is kept busy in the ice trade and a steamer accompanies the boats. While the men are fishing the steamer moves from boat to boat, taking on the sturgeons as fast as caught, dressing them on the boat and taking the caviar from them. The seines in which the fish are caught are about two hundred fathoms long, are thirty-two meshes deep and are made of thirty-two cotton twine. The firm uses three tons of cotton twine a year. The season commences about April 1, and should close about July 1, so as to give the fish a chance to spawn. As it is the river is fished clear up to the freezing time. Speaking of caviar, mentioned above, it should be stated that it is the spawn of the fish and is a favorite sauce, particularly with the Germans. It consists simply of the fish eggs, properly cured, and epicures regard it very highly. Many hundred kegs are shipped to Germany each year. The firm, after much trouble, is able to put up the caviar very nicely, with a patent preperation.

Not to be Outdone.

A celebrated singer who once "starred" it in Paris, received from a Muscovite prince a handsome brooch in diamonds in acknowledgment of admiration; but, not wishing to accept a gift the motive of which might be misconstrued, she returned it with warm thanks. Next day she received a letter from the prince approving highly of her decision; but the writing in this letter had a singularly glistening appearance, and it was afterward found that the magnate, not to be outdone in generosity, had reduced the returned diamonds to fine powder, with which he had besprinkled the wet ink, and had thus insured the acceptance of his homage.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

France has 1,000,000 lunatics.

There are 230,000 goats on the island of Cyprus.

The Boston public library contains 924,338 volumes.

Of the population of Ireland 76.6 per cent. are Catholics.

A Texas man indorses a liver pad as saving his life. It stopped a bullet.

It is estimated that there resids in London, England, not less than 32,000 thieves.

The cotton factories in the South have, since the war, paid an average dividend of 22½ per cent.

The average wages of workingmen in France are only 60½ cents a day; those of women are 31½.

Boston last year consumed 641,603 barrels of lager beer—two barrels to every man, woman and child.

Bituminous coal is produced in 27 counties in Pennsylvania, and the estimate out-put of 1881 is over 25,000,000 tons.

The Lebanon Shakers number 350, two-thirds of whom are women and girls, and their property is valued at $1,500,000.

One of the finest examples of ornamental statuary in the United States is the monument erected in Chicago to the memory of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas.

The entire debt of the United States does not amount to the gross income of the people for five months in the year. In 1865 the debt amounted to $78.25 per capita; in 1880 it was $37.74.

Saginaw, Mich., is now the largest salt producing district in the United States. The yield for last year was 13,000,000 bushels. The entire amount produced in the United States was 29,800,298 bushels.

The total population of Austria-Hungary by the recent census is 37,741,413, or about 1,000,000 larger than that of France, and 2,000,000 larger than that of Great Britain. The increase in Hungary during the decade was very small—only one-ninth of one per cent.

A Trickster Tricked.

Even Hermann, the greatest of all living tricksters, and whose convenience with the black art should, one would think, place him beyond the possibility of being on the wrong side of the trick, is himself once in a while victimized in a manner that raises a loud laugh. One night recently at St. Louis, the magician had the latest laugh placed against him. In his programme he introduces his marvelous cabinet, a large institution like a two story refrigerator, with double doors opening so as to expose the whole interior, which is exhibited in the manner made familiar to the public in the construction of tables for living heads and half women. In this cabinet he secretes a sailor, who mysteriously disappears, although the audience can see under and all around the affair, and two gentlemen are sitting on the stage within three yards of it. The sailor cannot possibly leave the cabinet without being seen, and the trick consists in so disposing of the panels of the interior that, although the doors are swung wide, the eye cannot detect any change in the appearance of the compartment. There are several variations of the trick. The sailor instantly releases himself from a pair of stocks when locked inside. He also gets out of a securely fastened and rope-bound trunk, and there are numerous hands shown at the opening in the doors, but the most marvelous feature of the whole thing is the appearance of a little colored boy in the audience less than a minute after he has been buttoned into the cabinet. The trick went well enough until this stage of the performance was reached: The boy was rushed into the cabinet; Hermann opened the doors a moment afterward and the boy was gone.

"Bo-y! Bo-y!" the magician shouted, "W'ere air you, bo-y?"

But no "bo-y" showed up in the auditorium. The call was repeated a number of times, and Hermann was at last almost in despair. At last one of the ushers ran up the parquet aisle, making directly fer the magician.

"W'ere eez de bo-y?" Hermann shouted. "You are not here. You luke too pale."

The usher grabbed the magician by the ear and whispered a few hurried words into it. He told him that the boy, then on his way to the calaboose in the arms of a tall policeman, and would not be able to finish his sha trick until he was bailed out. could not have been more a to he had been struck with a b slammed the d of th angrily, told the udience "boy" had been ar ted b officer, and he would have to l trick to a close without th triumphant denouement.

The explanation of the difficulty very easy: The boy, a smart 14-ye old lad whom Hermann secured i Memphis, in making his way out of th cabinet runs for the back door of t stage, and with the fleetness two legs of Iroquois, flies through entrance of the theatre just in time answer "Here I am" to the magician "Bo-y w'ere air you?" As he starte out of the alley the boy ran into a officer's arms. The policeman, imagining that the little fellow had stolen something, carried him off to the statio wholly unconscious of the fact that h had quite spoiled one of Hermann's best tricks.

The People's Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1876.

J. W. CROMWELL, - - Proprietor.
REV S. P. SMITH, Associate Editor.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
609 LA. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, if paid in advance,..... $1.50
One copy one year if paid after three months $1.65
One copy, one year, if paid after six months. $1.75
One copy, one year paid at end of year..... $2.00
One copy six months..... $1.00
One copy three months..... .50

Entered at the Washington Post Office as second class matter.

Please send by postal order or registered letter.

Address, THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, BOX 263, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

"PRIDE AND VANITY," *not* "Pride and Variety,' should have been the title of "Joyce's" article in last week's issue.

IT'S BUT A small matter and "of no consequence," but we will wait to see if Mr. Ramsdell will give Mr. Flipper the benefit of his story, as contained in the letter we re publish.

THE ARTICLES most likely to attract attention in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, are those of Rev. Phillips Brooks on "Dean Stanley," Col. Higgins on "Carlyle's Laugh," and Richard L. Dugdale on "The Origin of Crime in Society."

We thought to publish the resolutions adopted Monday night, but they were handed over to *The Republican*, since which they have not been published. It will be remembered that *The Republican* is the paper that refused to publish an article denouncing the proscription carried on by Ward at his milk dairy.

THE COLORED LABORERS of Newberne, N. C., including stevedores, dock hands, draymen, washerwomen, cooks and nurses, have formed a Laborer's Union and agreed upon a regular scale of prices for work. This is a good move. The shoemakers, painters, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, &c., of our own city would be wise to follow the example of our hod carriers. If they don't do it now, the time will come when they will be compelled to do it or, go to the wall. Remember this!

THERE IS something ennobling and inspiriting in the action of the American people in responding so liberally and promptly to the fund for Mrs. Garfield. While millions of dollars can not recompense her for the loss of that manly form to which in her maiden beauty she looked with tender emotions, and whose companion and help meet she was in all his struggles, from a college professorship to the presidency of a great nation, still it can relieve her mind of much anxiety andenable her to enjoy that independent seclusion which she craves.

THE ADVOCATE having pronounced judgment upon the course of Lieut. Flipper in the matter charged against him, basing its conclusions upon what appeared in the public print, feels in duty bound to publish in full his letter as given in the last issue of *The Globe*. We trust Lieut. Flipper will be able to make good each and every material allegation therein contained. We would have our readers also bear in mind that this letter was a private one to J. F. Quarles, Esq., and not intended for publication; but we think Mr. Q. did the public a service in submitting the letter for publication.

With the final funeral ceremonies over our late President last Monday our duty does not end. The lessons drawn from his untimely death must be enforced.

As Garfield rose from the depths of American poverty to a well ordered life, to the enjoyment of a liberal education, to scholarship, to distinction, so it is possible for other young men to rise above the accidents of their lot and assert themselves in their day and generation to the amelioration and the advancement of mankind.

As was well said in a certain Sunday School, it is not necessary that young men should go into politics in order that they make the best possible of themselves. It is only necessary that they "do that which lies next them," or as another writer puts it,

"If you want a field of labor
You can find it anywhere."

WHY IS IT that the library collected a couple or more years ago and intended to be used as a "Teachers' Library," is not put to any use?

Was it only intended for ornamental purposes—to be pointed out to distinguished visitors as one of the excellencies of our public school system?

Hundreds of our school children, many of them in the higher grades, take up most of their time in such trashy and profitless literature as they find in *The New York Weekly, Boys' Own and Police Gazette.*

Many of their parents are not able to wisely instruct their children, because they themselves have been denied the anvantages of education; and their teachers can not be expected to make it their duty to do aught in the matter so long as such indifference and neglect in the matter of reading are manifested by the school trustees.

PERSONAL.

Royal H. Brown is in Kansas City, Mo., and intends to establish another Baptist Church there. Rev. Brown is a graduate from the Theological Department of Howard University, D. C.

Wesley R——. of Atlanta, Ga., has sued that city for $20,000 damages for forcibly ejecting him from the public park by a policeman, simply because he was colored, and colored people had been forbidden to enter the park.

Miss Dora D. Thomas, our young friend at Augusta, Wis., has received a proof of her merit that is seldom given to one of the colored race. She is a young miss of eighteen, and graduated with honor from the Augusta graded school, June last. The Superintendent and School Board of Eau Claire county have given her a school and she will teach this term. This is noteworthy. This young girl teaches school in a community where there is not a single colored pupil, nor a colored family save her mother's. That she may succeed is the prayer of five million of her people who will hear of her now for the first time.—"Northwestern Review."

LIEUT. HENRY O. FLIPPER.

He Explains the Charges Against Him of Defrauding the Government—Prefers to be Tried in Texas—Believes His Character will be Vindicated.

The following is a letter addressed to John F. Quarles, Esq., of this city, by Lieut. Flipper. It is a private letter and not intended for publication, but it is felt by the friends of Mr. Flipper that so much unfavorable comment has been made upon his case that his statement of it should not be withheld from the public. The letter is therefore published without his consent and against his wish:

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, Sept. 4, 1881.

MY DEAR, KIND FRIEND: Your very welcome letter has just been handed me. I read and examined its contents with much care. I have been very reticent to all except my best friends, those who know me and believe in my innocence. I have no better and dearer friend than my old teacher, and to him I will gladly and cheerfully give my side of the "question." Colonel William R. Shafter, First Infantry Commanding Officer of this Post, has professed great friendship for me, and has made me believe in its sincerity by retaining me as Acting Commissary of Subsistance, to which office I had been appointed by General N. B. McGlaughlen of my own regiment. I have been several times warned against him, but never expected the blow to come in the manner it did. I never expected him to endeavor to strike me through my servant woman, who has been with me for three years, and who is thoroughly trustworthy and reliable—as much so now as at any time since I had her employed. I took every possible precaution to guard against him, and conducted myself as was most becoming. On August 7 I carried my funds for July to his office to be counted to enable him to sign a certificate to the effect that my funds had been examined and found correct. This is done every Sunday morning. At this time, July 7, there were four camps dependent upon this Post. All of them were in debt to the

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,

and, although the bills had been sent them, they had not sent in the money. I told the Colonel about this, and told him to count what funds I had and to examine my books to see what bills were unpaid, or to wait a few days until the money came in. With a view to expedite matters, as I thought, he told me if I had any money to put enough with the other to make up the amount required for that month and let him count it and send the papers off. I had money belonging to the last fiscal year ending June 30. From this I took the requisite amount and put it with the other, submitted the whole to him, had it counted, and sent the papers off. This was Tuesday, August 9. The next day, at office hours, between 4 and 5 p. m., I got my horse and went to town, Chihuahua, to see a Maroma or circus. I was early, and tied my horse in front of Seuder and Siebenbom's store, and remained there perhaps thirty minutes, when the Adjutant came down on horseback and said he wanted to see me. I went out, and he said, "Get your horse." I did so, and followed him to the garrison. As we went along, he said, "The Colonel wants you to turn over the Commissary to Lieut. Edmunds to-night." I said I would do so, and asked him to ride down and ask Edmunds to come to my quarters and I would turn over to him the funds. Edmunds came down promptly, and I turned over to him the funds pertaining to this fiscal year, as the other money belonged to last year and to a time when I alone was Commissary officer. You will observe here a deeply laid plan to entrap me, which I did not notice at the time, or I would have declined to turn over a single thing until I had put everything in condition. I was responsible for

$50 000 IN MONEY AND SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Knowing that everything was all right—that not a single article was missing, and that my books, etc., were correct, I turned over in fifteen minutes after getting the order. A thorough examination of all my books, both in the Quartermaster's Department and Subsistence Department has failed to disclose a single error or improper transaction. These examinations were made without my knowledge. To go back, I had two lots of money. I took from one and put with the other a certain sum I was ordered to turn over. If I had withdrawn this certain sum and put it where it belonged I could not have turned over "square." I left it where I put it, knowing that the bills due would be paid and I could replace it. I made one hole to fill up another. Wherever I had left the hole it would have been discovered, but in either case there was no fraud. Moreover, I was suspecting nothing of what actually happened. Now the funds pertaining to last year should have been sent to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence in San Antonia, Texas, on June 30. The Chief Commissary of Subsistence had, however, in May sent me a communication directing me not to send any funds until further orders from him, as he was about to leave there on a tour of inspection. Funds for three months accumulated. In June I got a telegram directing me to send all funds pertaining to last fiscal year as soon as practicable, as he desired to settle up the accounts of that year. It was required by law to transmit all money in checks only, and never otherwise. I succeeded in getting checks for all but one third. It is very difficult to get checks here, and this was understood by

COLONEL SHAFTER

and by the authorities in San Antonio. A company had been paid off in the field, in checks, and when it came in I expected to get those checks, but a merchant here got them instead and used them transmitting funds to his bankers. With the expectation of getting them, I made up my statement of funds, so as to show this money en route to San Antonio. This was Sunday morning, July 10. I expected to send both in the same mail Monday, that is, weekly statement of funds and checks. I failed to get the checks, and did not send the statement because it would have been a false return. When my quarters were searched this statement was found there, of course, in my desk. In the morning of the 14th of August my quarters were searched by two officers. They went off leaving everything scattered all over the floor. My servant came in to clean up the house. There were lying in the tray of an open trunk, which had been searched, two large envelopes, one containing certain checks and the other a number of letters, telegrams, etc. She picked these up and put them in her bosom, in my presence. The Colonel searched her and found these papers. She did not know what was in them. She was taken to his office and searched there. The Colonel searched her, and then told her, "You, you are going to the penitentiary, and Mr. Flipper—G—d d—n him—I've got him where I want him." He then went before the

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER

and made affidavit that she had stolen the money. On Monday the 15th of August she was brought before the Commissioner and examined. She asked permission in Court to see me before being examined, and Colonel Shafter, who appeared as witness against her, spoke up, and told her I could not be seen, as I was in the guard house, in a cell, and was not allowed to communicate with any one. She then asked the Commissioner to have me summoned as a witness, and he referred her to Colonel Shafter's answer. She was examined and not allowed to have witnesses, in violation of the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution. She was committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail. Gen. Augur, at San Antonio, as soon as he heard of the matter, sent a peremptory order for me to be removed from the guard house to my quarters. My quarters were nailed up and made a hundred times more disagreeable than the guard house cell, which, by the way, was too short for me to lie down in. As soon as I was allowed to communicate with friends, I took steps to secure my servant's release. I got five affidavits from persons who had heard me instruct my servant to take care of my household and everything in it, and that her possession of the checks was authorized and legal. Among these witnesses were the County Attorney, Deputy United States Marshal, and a merchant of the place. A petition was sent to the Judge of the District Court praying him to dismiss the case or reduce the bond. I have not heard from him as yet, but am confident of success.

THE GRAND JURY

has not indicted her as yet, and, of course, she will not be tried until it does. Meanwhile she is in jail. If she is tried my testimony will clear her. While I was in the guard house the Colonel came to see me, and was very kind and affable, and offered to do everything in his power for me. I thanked him, and he asked me if I could raise the money. I told him I could. Bear in mind my house was searched and I not allowed to be present. I do not know how much money I had. I acted on their statement that $2,074. was missing. The Colonel allowed me to see the four principal merchants here, to whom I gave my version of the affair. They then called on the Colonel and asked him if he thought I was guilty. He answered them in plain words that he believed from the bottom of his heart that I was innocent from any intent or attempt to defraud the Government, and on the assurance that if the money was paid the matter would be paid, they collected and paid him $2,074. Instead of dropping the matter he removed the sentinel from my quarters and informed me that if I wished extended limits to apply for them. I did so, and am allowed to go anywhere within the limits of the garrison. He caused them to collect this money under false representations and then preferred charges against me for embezzling $3,791.77. He made affidavit that my servant stole the money, and swore before the

COMMISSIONER'S COURT

to that effect. When I was searched he took from my person my watch and chain, my ring, shirt studs, my cuff buttons, and $85 in greenbacks. From my quarters he took numerous papers, a number of old coins, $2.50 in Mexican paper money, my revolver, and various other articles, went through all of my private letters, books, trunks, chests, and everything else, carrying off articles of value to no one but myself; for instance, a small blank book containing a minute description of my watch, which I bought at Fort Sill, Jan. 14, 1879. I made application to have these articles returned to me, and he sent it back with endorsement that he had given the necessary orders and they would be returned. I waited ten days and again made application, which was disregarded. Five or six days after I was sent for and told that all my effects would be returned to me except my watch. I quietly informed the Colonel that at the proper time I would receive ALL of my effects from the hands of the proper civil officers, and not before and not otherwise. I went to my quarters, and in a few minutes the Adjutant came over and said the Colonel desired me to give him a lien on my watch for the $100 which he contributed—which, by the way, was contributed to conceal his prejudice, etc.,—and, if I did not give it, he would put me in close arrest and forbid all communication. I asked permission to consult my friends, which was granted. They paid me the $100 in a few minutes, and there the matter ended till about 8 o'clock, when the Adjutant came and said the

COLONEL WAS SORRY I MISUNDERSTOOD HIM.

He did not intend to push me at all, and that he would be satisfied if I didn't pay in six months. I paid, however, and prevented his getting a hold on my property. My first Lieutenant occupies the same house with me. Our rooms are separate. He hates me, and I have caught him at my window twice. He has trained his servant to watch me, and she watches me and my servant as closely as possible. Even the Colonel prowls around at night, and has been seen at my windows. He has given orders for no subsistence to be sold to me except for cash, and that too in violation of the 1144th and 1299th sections of the Revised Statutes. There are many reasons why I should be tried here. All my witnesses are here, many of them poor farmers and Mexican pelados and the principal merchants. I would infinitely prefer to be tried here at Fort Davis. I have written to engage the best lawyer in the country, whom I think quite competent to take the case. I have not heard from him at this moment. I thank you with all my heart for your kindly offered services. I do not know when my Court will convene, but I have asked to have it here. I should hate to have you come out here to take my case; and besides I am not able to bear any great expense.

I am innocent of the charge, and can show it is prejudice and spite that have given rise to it, and I am cheerful, sanguine, and in no way depressed. I am confident that I can win the case. My friends are numerous here, as I have made friends everywhere. My own Colonel is like a father to me, and my Captain and I have written him fully of the whole affair. I would prefer to keep silent and not parade my wrongs before the people. When the time comes I am confident I can vindicate myself, and then the reaction in public feeling will make up for the hard things being said now. One of the merchants here has written Register Bruce a full account of the whole transaction. I believe I have given you a full and faithful account of my part of the affair. Of what the Colonel and the authorities have done I know only a very little, and of what they intend to do I know nothing. A trap was set for me into which I unwittingly stepped. I was taken by surprise and not allowed one word of explanation. Let me hear from you at your convenience, and believe me, with high considerations of regard, yours most sincerely,

HENRY O. FLIPPER
Second Lieutenant, Tenth Calvary.
—*The Globe.*

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

Rev. G. Frederick Wright.

NO. XXIX.

Sulphur

Sulphur in its pure form is found in the neighborhood of volcanoes; and, in combination with copper, iron, lead, zinc, lime, and magnesia, it is widely distributed throughout the world. It is also, to some extent, a constituent of all animal and vegetable tissues, the offensive odor of decaying substances being due to the sulphur no less than to the nitrogen present. There is an exceptionally large amount of sulphur in the yolk of eggs, which explains two familiar facts: first, that rotten eggs have a most offensive odor, arising from the union in the process of decay, of sulphur with hydrogen and oxygen to form sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Sulphur has great affinity for silver, hence follows the explanation of a second familiar fact, viz., that silver forks and spoons are turned black upon their surface when brought in contact with the yolk of eggs; silver is also tarnished when in the vicinity of sulphur springs.

The union of sulphur with two parts of hydrogen and four parts of oxygen forms sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). This is one of the most important of chemical compounds, being extensively used in various manufacturing processes, especially by bleachers, calico printers, and dyers.

Many of the compounds of sulphuric acid are familiar and important. With iron it unites to form copperas, or *green* vitriol (*sulphate* of iron). Iron pyrites, or fool's gold, is a chemical combination of sulphur and iron without any oxygen (*bisulphide* of iron). This ore is very abundant, and to a great extent furnishes the commercial supply of sulphuric acid and copperas. When this *sulphide* is gently heated in moist air oxygen is absorbed, and the sulphate of iron is formed. Copperas is extensively used in dyeing and tanning as well as in the manufacture of ink.

With copper sulphuric acid unites to form *blue* vitriol, or sulphate of copper. What is known as *white* vitriol is a combination of sulphuric acid with zinc. With lime this acid forms the mineral gypsum (sulphate of lime) of which alabasta is a variety. Plaster of Paris, used so extensively in finishing rooms and in taking casts of various objects, is gypsum which has been burned and ground to a powder.

Sulphur unites directly with nearly all other elements without the aid of oxygen, the compounds being then called sulphi*des* instead of sulph*ates*.

When sulpher is burned in the air it unites with two parts of oxygen, forming sulphurous acid, the suffocating gas with which all are familiar. This is the acid which gives bleaching power to the fumes of sulphur; but the work is not likely to be permanent, since the original color is only disguised by a union with the acid; and other agencies (soap for instance) to which it is liable to be exposed may remove the sulphur, in which case the article returns to its former condition.

Sulphur is even more remarkable than phosphorous for the diversity of the forms in which it can exist. Native sulphur is a brittle solid of a yellow color and more than twice as heavy as water, melting at 114 degrees Centigrade; when, however, it is allowed to cool slowly it becomes brown in color, partially transparent, and is both relatively lighter than before and harder to melt, the shape of the crystals has also changed. Another form, (what is called the "milk of sulphur,") has a greenish white color. If sulphur be subjected to about twice the degree of heat at which it melts and then slowly poured into cold water, it becomes plastic, so that it can be drawn out into fine, elastic threads. These, and several other modifications, are very perplexing to the chemist, and, like the different guises of phosphorus and carbon and some other elements keep alive the dreams of reducing the baser metals to gold.

(*To be continued*).

Women that have been given up by their dearest friends as beyond help, have been permanently cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

CHEERING WORDS.

Leading Southern Paper on the Negro as a Manufacturer and Miner.

It is an undeniable fact that the Negro is making his way, and is winning a more forward position than had been thought possible in the same generation that saw him a slave. While that people can produce a Douglass and a Senator Bruce, it is impossible utterly to despise them. Their children are absorbing education with a power of assimilation they had never been credited with possessing, and events are proving that as working men they are not to be tied down to the position of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. The *Iron Age* has an article upon "The Negro as an Iron worker and Miner," that shows there are decided powers of progress among them. It remarks upon the prevalent belief in the South that the Negro could never become a skilled workman, able to accomplish results requiring judgment, dexterity and a shrewd application of human powers. In the iron business, however, he has become a skilled puddler, heater and roller. He fills those occupations at the Tradegar and Old Dominion works in Richmond, Virginia; as a puddler he proves very efficient. At Pittsburg he first was introduced during a strike, and proved a success. At the Knoxville, Tennessee, Ironworks, he is a puddler, heater, roller and shearer, and whatever else is required in the iron manipulation. At Atlanta, Ga., he is at work in similar departments. The better wages these men get is arousing ambition and, as the Negroes become more widely educated, they desire comforts that a better income wins. They do not all make good skilled workmen, no more do all the whites, but they are pronounced teachable and are strong, they understand the heat well and are competent for duties it had been thought they had not the brain to perform. In the coal mines and in ore mining they are pronounced to be excellent, faithful, steady and not given to "sprees." Whatever may come in the future, however—when education is more general among the Negroes and they come to have the discipline and other benefits that come from experience—the Negro does not yet become a superintendent, plan how work is to be done, allot it among the men, and oversee its accomplishment; that is done by whites. All this is a beginning with the Negro, he has proved that he can handle tools, work among machinery, and attain skill in manufacturing operations, the question is how far may a race that has made such amazing strides in one generation attain; in how many trades and occupations may he be—not a mere fag, a helper, a sweeper out of rooms, a blacker of boots—but a competent, steady and valued workman? Should he fulfill present promise, the Negro as a citizen is likely to take a more prominent place than has usually been anticipated.—*Memphis Appeal.*

One Day.

While we prefer the first of January as the day that all colored men should set apart, as a day of general thanksgiving, and commemoration of our delivery from the chains of slavery, we see nothing against taking the 50th of March, as our able exchange, THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, suggests. There is no use or sense in having a day for each section of the country. While our white friends may taunt one another on sectionalism and divide on party questions as much as they like; the Negro must act as a unit, and work together, to win. Let the press decide on one day for the celebration and the people will acquiesce. —*Journal of Progress.*

NOTICE—All arrangements for obtaining coal having been perfected, the Progressive Co-operative Association is prepared to receive orders until October 17th. The terms are 50 cents deposit on each ton ordered and the balance when the coal is delivered. The buyer has the option of ordering, in not less than one ton, at any time before April 1, 1882. The payment of one dollar secures the privileges of membership of the association. Orders will be received at the office R. C. Douglass, Dying Establishment under National Theatre. Call and ascertain the low rates of [illegible] coal.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington,..... { G. B, Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washing on New Bedford, Mass.... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

Ten lines constitute an inch.
Business and special notices are 5 cents a line.
Advertisements see rates.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, $1.50, if paid in advance.
Six months, $1.00.
Three months, 50 cents.
Twenty-five copies one month, $4.00
All communications should be addressed to J. W. CROMWELL, Box 263, Washington, D. C

WHERE TO GET YOUR ADVOCATE

Mrs. J. A. Polkaty, 1218 M street northwest, Washington, D. C.
Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 814½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Get your JOB PRINTING done here.

—We would be much pleased to have the address of Thos. H. Quinn.

—The Odd Fellows' Hall on 13th Street was knocked down at $6.000.

—Mr. T. C. Lovett and two of his sisters spent several days in the city this week.

—Hon. J. M. Langston left the city Wednesday to make at least two speeches in Virginia for the Readjusters in Richmond and Portsmouth.

—The next regular meeting of the Metropolitan Lodge Knights of Wise Men will be held next Monday night at their hall on 7th near K street, n. w.

—Miss Brackett, one of the instructors at Storer College, Harper's Ferry, has been in the city several days, during which time she visited the public schools.

—The wife of Rev. Francis J. Peck, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., is very ill. The family ask the prayers of their many friends.

—The second annual fair and concert of the 5th Baptist Sunday School will begin Monday evening, October 3, and continue through the month. Admission 15 cents.

—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining suitable lodgings on reasonable terms, on a locality convenient of access to business, can obtain the same by applying to 714 K Street N. W. Sept. 24 1m.

—C. H. Lemar and J. H. S. Parker have returned from their extensive trip to the West and North very much pleased, if not invigorated, by their trip.

—Excursion tickets will be sold during October, November and December from this city to the Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., at $26, good to return within 30 days from date of purchase.

—Miss M. Nalle's promotion, referred to by *The New South*, must be in the matter of distance only, for her present grade is the same as that of last year, while the distances are in the ratio of four miles to four squares.

—The last sad funeral rites were paid last Sunday to J. R. Frisby, who died last week of enlargement of the heart. Mr. Frisby was leader of Isreal Church Choir and well known in musical circles as an accomplished vocalist and genial gentleman.

—The oration for the third quarter before Pioneer Sunday School Association, Hillsdale, D. C., will be delivered by Mr. Isaac F. Norman Sunday afternoon Oct. 9th, 1871, at 8 o'clock. The public are cordially invited. His subject will be, "The Relation of the Sunday School to the State."

—R. R. Wright, of Georgia, late of *The Journal of Progress*, has entered the Freshman class of Yale College. Mr. Wright is a graduate of Atlanta University and has been spending several years in teaching in his native State. We wish and bespeak for him success.

—All stockholders in the Progressive Co operative Association are invited to be present at the meeting which will be held at the residence of Miss Mary I. Patterson, 1532 P. street, N. W., next Thursday night, 6th inst., and to bring in all their subscription lists. The meeting is called for 7 30 P. M. sharp.

—At the recent session of the Virginia Conference of the C. M. E. Church, Rev. W. T. Thomas was re-appointed to Israel Church, this city, Rev. J. M. Mitchell to Hillsdale, and Rev. F. M. Hamilton, who was transferred from the Alabama Conference, has been assigned to the East Washington Mission. Next year the conference meets at Fort Royal, Virginia. Rev. Hamilton is also made Presiding Elder of the district.

—DON'T FAIL to attend the church Union Pic nic next Thurs day at Irving part Park. The weather promises to be pleasant, the attendance large and congenial. Besides the addresses in themselves worth the trip the prsence of the militiawill add to the attractions. See advertisement.

—Joseph T. Settle, Esq. of Sar dis, Michigan, and lady spent several days in the city this week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Smith of A St. n. e. Mr. Settle is well remembered in this city, for he figured somewhat conspicuously in the politics of those days and his wife, then Miss Vogelsang, was universally admired as a student at Howard University.

—Mr. W. E. Matthews has fitted up his office at Room 2, 824 8th St. n. w., Le Droit Building, where he is ready to make loans on good security, discount paper and buy and sell real estate and stocks. Our readers who have any business of that nature to transact will do well to call on him. His capacity and experience are too well known to need further mention. He has already succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations.

—A RARE CHANCE.—Stock, Fixtures, (and Good Will), Temperance Grocery for sale. A No. 1 Business corner; now doing a business of about $20 per day, which can be increased at least one-third by the addition of liquors. Parties having any idea of buying will be invited to assist a few days in the business before purchasing, in order to satisfy themselves to the facts. Terms, $100. Answer "Business," through P. O. Box 263, or Office of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. t.f.

Corner Stone.

The laying of the corner stone of Union Bethel A. M. E. Church will take place Monday, October 3, 1881, at 3 o'clock P. M. Programme: Hymn, page 724, "Thou who has in Zion laid, the true Foundation Stone" by the Rev. C. W. Fitzhugh, of Baltimore. Prayer by the Rev. L. J. Coppin, of Baltimore. Anthem by the choir. Sermon by the Rev. T. McCants Stewart, D. D., of New York. Anthem by the choir. Prayer by the Grand Chaplain, of the District Grand Lodge. The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone, by the most worshipful grand master, L. C. Bailey and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. Articles to be placed in Corner Stone will be presented by a committee of the board of trustees to the grand treasurer of the District Lodge. Music, by the band; collection by the pastor and trustees for the new church, anthem by the choir, remarks by the bishops, presiding elders and other eminent divines. Doxology and benediction by the bishop.

Dinner and other refreshments will be served to visitors at Bethel Hall, M. st. bet. 16th and 17th sts., from of 1 to 3, and from 5 to 6 o'clock, p. m., at moderate prices.

A grand celebration and promenade, in honor of laying the Corner Stone of the new church, at Bethel Hall, from 8 to 12 o'clock, p. m. Refreshments at moderate prices, Come one, come all and enjoy an evening of pleasure. Admission 10 cents.

The Garfield Memorial Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a very large crowd assembled at the 15th Street Presbyterian Church Monday night to do honor to the memory of the late President Garfield. Scattered here and there throughout the audience were seen many familiar white faces, attracted by a feeling similar to that which brought out so many of our best colored citizens. Shortly after half past seven the meeting was called to order by W. E. Matthews, who briefly stated the object of the meeting and named the following as officers: President, Hon. Fred. Douglass; Vice Presidents, Rev. Wm. Waring, Rev. F. J. Grimke, Dr. C. B. Purvis, M. M. Holland, J. W. Cromwell, Dr. S. LeCount Cook, Capt. O. S. B. Wall, T. J. Minton, John A. Gray, J. H. Merriwether; Secretaries, Aaron Russel, Arthur Smith, Wyatt Archer, Dr. John R. Francis, R. B. Bagby, H. E. Baker. Rev. W. W. Hicks read a Psalm and Dr. Rankin invoked the Divine blessing, after which the choir rendered an appropriate selection of music.

On motion of W. E. Mathews, a committee consisting of Prof. R. T. Greener, Wm. H. Harris and R. E. D. R. Venning was appointed on resolutions.

Mr. Douglass then delivered a brief address, in which he said that Gen. Garfield had stated to him that it was his purpose to take a step in advance in the matter of recognizing the colored vote in Federal appointments. The resolutions were read in a clear ringing voice by Prof. Greener, chairman of the committee, in moving the adoption of which he alluded to the career of Gen. Garfield as a typical American, the scholar in politics in most felicitous terms gave reasons for his belief that he intended to be a President for the whole people—the black as well as the white.

Prof. Langston seconded the resolutions in an extended speech, into which he interwove many personal reminiscences of Gen. Garfield's career in the Ohio Legislature and in Congress.

The resolutions were then adopted by a rising vote.

"Rest, spirit, rest," was sung by the choir.

Rev. W. W. Hicks was the last speaker. He fairly thrilled his audience with his fervid oratory and radical utterances.

The doxology was sung and the meeting adjourned.

Ordination.

At a meeting of the members of the First Congregational Methodist Church, held on Wednesday night last they changed the name of their church to the Plymouth Congregational Church of Washington, and the following named persons were elected as deacons: N. M. Cole, Frank R. Freeman, W. F. Thomas, C. H. Maddix, J. W. Perry Goodin and Joseph Dent. The ordination of their pastor, W. T. Peel, will take place at the Congregational Church, 10th and G. streets, some evening early this month at 8 o'clock P. M. All are invited.

NOTICE!

Stockholders in the Enterprise Publishing Co, are requested to meet at the residence of Spencer Murray jr. Tuesday evening next the 4th inst., to listen to the regular monthly report.

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P Street, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

ATTENTION ALL!

We will publish the name, secretary, place and time of meeting of every organization in this city for one year for $1.50 and send the paper besides. We will also publish the elections, installations etc. free of charge.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st., Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 6th. dec25 1y

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. D. M. Chambers P. S, 115 7th s. e,

Mount Olive Lodge No. 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P. S. Lock Box 16, or 1711 11th street.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 125, K. of W. M. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 7th Street n. w., J. W Cromwell, E. A., Dr. S. L. Cook G. S. and Medical Examiner.

K. of W. M.

The proceeds of the third annual session of the Supreme Grand Lodge of Knights of Wise Men of the world gives a very favorable exhibit of the progress of that order. It shows that the ordinary revenue for the past year was $5,885.26 and that the amount expended for the same period was $5,482.99.

WANTED!

Canvassers to solicit subscriptions in South Washington for the ADVOCATE To such a liberal percentage will be paid Inquire at the office any afternoon between the hours of four and five.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fall term (1881) will commence September, 14th Tuition free in Normal, Preparatory Collegiate and Theological Departments, and in Medicine and Law the fees are *very low*. For other particulars address

Secretary, Howard University.

Washington D. C

jy.-2-3m.

A GRAND

UNION CHURCH PIC NIC

will be held at IRVING PARK, on the B. and O. R. R. on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1881 under the auspices of the SOCIETY OF SIMON THE CYRENIAN, assisted by the following Churches: St. Mary's and St. Luke's, of Washington; St. James,' Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, St. Matthew's, and Howard Chapel, of Baltimore, St. Philip's of Aquasco; St. Philip's, Westminster, and S. Philip's, Annapolis.

The OBJECT of the meeting will be, to awaken a more active interest in advancing Church work among the Colored People.

Addresses will be made in the afternoon by the following Clergymen and Laymen, viz., Rev. Drs. Leakin and Leeds, and Rev. Mr. Kirkus, of Baltimore; Rev. Drs. Paret, Crummel, Lindsay, Mr. John H. Brooke, and Drs. A. T. Augusta, of Washington, and William Bishop, of Annapolis.

The addresses will be interspersed with music by the choirs of S. Mary and S. James, of Baltimore, and volunteer singers from Washington assisted by the Monumental Orchestra. The three military companies of the District have been invited, and special address will be delivered to them by the Rev. C. B. Perry, of St. Mary's, the Virgin.

Trains leave Balto. at 8.50 A. M. and 12.15, 2.50 4.00 and 5.00 P. M.

Trains leave Washington at 10.00 A. M., 12.10 3.30, 4.30, and 4.40 P. M.

Tickets, 50 cts. Children, between 5 and 12 years, 25 cts.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Osmund S. James, William Waters, James Madison, James C. Bishop, William H. Bishop Sr., George Cooke, James Hope, Thomas Gordon Walter Fowler.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

A. J. Johnson, Frank Upsher, Spencer Murray Sr., Richard Mason, Daniel Murray, John Hunt James W. Grayson, William Thompson, James Hughes.

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James T. Bradford, Burwell Banks, J. M Waters, Wm. H. Bishop, Jr., Spencer Murray Jr.

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THE NEWS.

The rolling mill of the Georgia Iron Works, at Atlanta, was destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to about $150,000, insurance $50,000.

An extra session of the United States Senate has been called by President Arthur to meet October 10th.

The train on the Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, which left Texarkana, was boarded at Hope by three young men, who, after passing Prescott, and when near Kensett, suddenly drew revolvers and ordered the conductor to stop the train, which he did. They then proceeded to make the passengers throw up their hands and robbed them, getting $700. They then visited the express car, opened the messenger's safe, and took $30,000 in currency. Before leaving the train they threw away a package containing $15,000, under the impression that it was valueless.

The fund for Mrs. Garfield now amounts to $287,714.04.

A mine of semi-bituminous coal, strongly resembling the cannel variety, has been opened on the east bank of the Rio Grande, about twenty miles above Laredo, Texas.

One-half the village of Lawrence, Mich., was burned. Loss, $31,000; insurance, $10,000. It is believed that burglars started the fire.

Fire destroyed about $80,000 worth of property at Ottawa, Ills., the whole covering six blocks. But for a drenching rainfall the entire town would probably have been destroyed. The insurance is about $35,000.

An earthquake, and wind and rainstorm at Elmira, N. Y., did damage to the amount of thousands of dollars on Sunday, the 25th inst. Hardly a street escaped in the destruction of valuable property.

The assassin Guiteau wants Emory Storrs, of Chicago, as counsel, and his brother-in-law, Mr. George Scoville, as assistant counsel. The district attorney at Washington says he will be tried at an early day.

Hattie D. Fields, a handsome white woman, between twenty and thirty years of age, was killed at Thurlow Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, a few miles above Wilmington, by the southbound fast mail.

A telegram from Raleigh, N. C., states that work was begun on the Midland North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro' to Salisbury.

In all the chief cities of Great Britian, and many on the European continent, there were services in memory of the late President Garfield.

The Mrs. Garfield fund has reached to the sum of $312,903.

President Arthur is reported to have engaged rooms at the Riggs House in Washington, and will shortly occupy them. He is described as being somewhat reserved, speaking but little and cautiously.

There is danger that should Ryan, one of the Glendale train robbers, now on trial in Independence, Mo., be convicted, his rescue will be attempted by a number of his friends who are in the city. A detachment of military is in attendance to prevent any attack.

Typho-malarial fever, billious colic and pneumonia are playing sad havoc among the persons rendered homeless by the recent forest fires in Michigan, and many deaths have already occurred.

D. & J. Sadler, of New York, have made an assignment to John W. O'Shaughnassy; liabilities $205,814.34; actual assets $190,116.93.

Just at the close of the Garfield memorial exercises Council Bluffs was shaken to its very centre by a terrific explosion of a car load of dynamite. Houses in the city were wrecked, glass in windows destroyed, at Omaha, and for twenty miles around the location of the explosion. The damage sustained will be two or three hundred thousand dollars.

"Pinkey," the mysterious horse disease, is spreading in Chicago. It first made its appearance about ten days ago, and has spread so rapidly that nearly every large stable in the city is suffering from its ravages.

A sleeping car was thrown off the transfer boat into the river at Detroit. Most of the occupants of the car were rescued with great difficulty, but several are supposed to have been drowned.

The Monmouth, New Jersey authorities propose to indict Guiteau for murder, so that in case the assassin escapes in Washington he can be tried in the state named.

Cleveland, September 27. A report that an organised effort would be made to steal Garfield's remains caused much uneasiness, add a guard of soldiers was sent to watch the vault, but no attempt was made to disturb the body. An iron cage is constructing for the reception of the casket. The cage will rest on a cemented stone foundation, surrounded by heavy masonory, which will be a part of the foundation for the monument. Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by her children, Mother Garfield, General Swain, Colonel Rockwell, Colonel Corbin and J. Stanley Brown left for Mentor.

Stockton, colored, one of the leaders of the notorious Stockton-Elkridge gang of desperadoes who is wanted in New Mexico on charges of rape, arson and other crimes, was fatally shot while resiting arrest.

The wife of Jacent Cox, residing at Florence, New Jersey, was bitten about six weeks ago by a Spitz dog. Hydrophobia set in, and she died. Before her death she requested that all the windows of the house should be boarded up, and also that she should be tied with a strong cord so that she could not injure any one.

During the memorial services at DeGives' Opera House at Atlanta, Ga., the police who was keeping back the crowd were assaulted by some colored men, and a general riot was imminent. The police arrested twenty or more of the disturbers and lodged them in jail.

[illegible] telegram from Adelaide re[illegible]he Italian transport Europa, [illegible]ound with goods from the [illegible]hibition, has been totally [illegible]ave been saved.

A man named Bayley, in Washington, has made oath that he overheard two men plotting against the President's life.

Moberly, Mo., was crowded to overflowing to witness the reunion of ex-Confederates. Over 2,000 veterans formed in line and marched to the fair grounds, where ex-Governor Reynolds delivered an address. A permanent organization was effected, and Governor Marmaduke was elected president.

A contract was signed in New York uniting certain Southern railroad properties under the name of the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air-line Railroad. All the roads cover 2,138 miles.

The fund for Mrs. Garfield now amounts to $324,675.67. The sum of $750 was yesterday received in New York for the late President's mother.

The Queen of England has sent her condolence to Mother Garfield, and a request for a good photograph of General Garfield.

A gold memorial medal of the late President will soon be issued from the United States mint. There will be two sizes, a five dollar medal, which will be half an inch in diameter, and a ten dollar medal, an inch in diameter. On one side will be a medallion of Garfield; on the other Lincoln.

A fire at Bryan, Texas, destroyed one of the principal business blocks of the city, including the postoffice and all its fixtures.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Two hundred evictions were recently made at Mitchellstown, Ireland. Most of the tenants paid their rent and were reinstated.—M. Beaumont and M. Deshaune, members of the Lafayette family, will be present at the Yorktown celebration.—It is reported that Germany, Austria and Russia have renewed the "triple alliance."—Negotiations between Germany and the Vatican continue.

The Spanish Court will go into mourning for a week out of respect to the memory of President Garfield.

During last month there were 350 deaths from yellow fever at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, out of a population of 37,000, and the fever was on the increase.

Eighteen deaths from yellow fever occured in Havana for the week ending September 24th.

The doors of the National Bank of Luxemburg, Germany, have been closed by the government. It is officially announced that the notes of the bank will no longer be accepted at the public treasuries It appears that the bank was obliged to go into liquidation in consequence of holding a quantity of bad bills. It is indebted to the government in the sum of 2,000,000 of francs. The working classes hold 3,000,000 of francs in its notes. There is great excitement and the bank building is guarded by gendarmes.

Great demonstrations have been held in Ireland over the release of Father Sheehy from jail.—Mr. J. R. Keene's colt Golden Gate won the Granby stakes at Newmarket.—There has been more severe fighting in Tunis.—Gold to the amount of £100,000 has been purchased in London from outside sources for the United States.—The Catholic bishops of Ireland indorse the land act as a great benefit to tenants.

Earthquakes.

In the eighteenth century, that is, from the year 1700 to 1800, there were no less than eighty-four earthquakes. It was a century of terrible suffering throughout the world, and the convulsions of nature seem to have been impartial during this period. Adrianople was destroyed, Algiers lost 8,000 inhabitants; two-thirds of the houses in Cair were destroyed, and 40,000 lives sacrificed; the whole kingdom of Chili was shaken, St. Lago was swallowed up, St. Domingo was convulsed, Gautemala lost 6,000 persons by earthquake, Ireland was visited by severe shakings during which five churches and a hundred houses were utterly destroyed. In Yeddo, Japan, 10,000 inhabitants were killed, Lima lost seventy-four churches, fourteen monasteries, fifteen hospitals and 5,000 inhabitants; the great earthquake of Lisbon swallowed up in about eight minutes whole streets, quays, prisons, hospitals and a population of 30,000; this terrible convulsion traveled over 5,000 miles; St. Ubes was swallowed up by it; Coembia and Braga were visited, 3,000 inhabitants were buried at Faro, and Malaga was destroyed. Passing the Straits of Gibraltar, it entered Morocco, throwing down one-half the Fez and killing 12,000 Arabs; and at the Azores, the island was completely split in two, and 10,000 of the population perished; 900 persons were killed by it at St. Lucia in the West Indies; Mytelene Island, in the Grecian Archipelago, was annihilated; Naples was threatened; Peru was visited at Caleola, losing 5,000 inhabitants; Quito was destroyed; Sumatra, Taurus, in Persia and Turkey, in Europe, paid heavy penalties; 10,000 of the dwellers in Tripoli were killed; in Syria, an earthquake extended over 10,000 miles; Damascus lost 6,000 inhabitants; the ruins of Baalbec were thrown down, and Tuscany and Zante both suffered. All this destruction was wrought within one hundred years by causes utterly uncontrollable by man.

An Execution in Persia.

The execution of a Persian marauder, which recently took place at Teheran, is described by the Armenian journal *Mchak* as being very "brilliant." This journal says: "Early in the morning a large crowd filled the parade ground, and about twelve o'clock the condemned man was led out in great pomp to the sound of trumpets. Upon a large platform in the middle of the square was placed a cannon with its muzzle raised upward. After Djalel Agha had recited a brief prayer, the executioner and his assistants attached him securely to the mouth of the cannon, and then applied a match to the touch-hole as coolly as if they were lighting their pipes. The explosion followed instantaneously, and the body of Djalel Agha, blown into a thousand pieces, was hurled into the air. Of all his bones only one rib was found whole, and this was given up to his wives, who had been present at the execution. In a short time this will be looked upon as a sacred relic."

HUMOROUS.

"I have run for about everything over here except Parliament, and been elected everytime."—*Iroquois.*

The earth weighs 12,099,672,000,000 000,000 pounds, more or less. Just think of this, ye pompous politicians, who imagine that the west end tips up a little every time one of you go east.—*Detroit Free Press.*

James Gordon Bennett is described by a New York correspondent as a "sad looking man." The correspondent evidently saw the great editor after he had inadvertantly hammered his shin with a polo stick. There are mournful eras in the lives of all great men.—*Toledo Blade.*

Confiding love: "Charlie, have you got a hooked nose?" "Yes, darling," answered Charlie, smiling. "I'm afraid it is a little liable to that criticism." "Well, I never should have noticed it," she added, indignantly, "if that horrid Sprigg girl across the way hadn't told me to ask you if you wouldn't like to sell it for a syphon."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Sad parting: "It may be months, darling, before we meet again," he said, squeezing her hand as if that grip were his last; "mountains and valleys will divide us; forests and prairies perhaps the river of death itself. Can I do anything more than I have done to make you cherish my memory and keep your love for me unchanged?" Oh, yes," she exclaimed, choking down her sobs, "buy me a box of tortoise shell hairpins before you start."

Fame: "Did you ever write a novel?" asked an elderly lady, addressing her question to a short-haired man who sat beside her in the railroad train, whom she had long vainly endeavored to rouse from his seeming stupor by a series of interrogatives. "No," he said, solemnly, unclosing one of his eyes and regarding her with a weary look, "I've never wrote a novel, but, I've done something that'll make my name live just as long. I've sat for my portrait in the rogues' gallery."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

At the city of Medina, in Itally, and about four miles around it, wherever the earth is dug, when the workmen arrive at a distance of sixty-three feet they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger, five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts through the apertnre with great violence, and quickly fills the newly made well, which continues full and is affected neither by rains nor drought. But what is the most remarkable in the operation is the layer of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of mason work. Under this is found a soft oozy earth, made up of vegitables, and at twenty-six feet large trees, with the walnuts still sticking to the stem, and the leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and the bed is two feet thick. Under this vegetables are found again,

The feeling of forests is known to be the cause of the drying up of many a stream, even large rivers having been made to totally disappear thtough the influence upon the climate of clearing the land from wood. The classic lands of antiquity abound with sad lessons of deforestation. The springs and brooks of Palestine are dry, and the soil has lost its fruitfulness. The Jordan is four feet lower than in New Testament days. The fruitfulness of Sardinia and Sicily, once the granaries of Italy, has pisappeared; while most of the countries of ancient civilation have suffered from the desolating influence of forest removal. On the other hand, man can improve the condition of the land in which he lives—more slowly indeed, but quite as surely by cultivating and preserving the the forests. In earlier years the delta of Upper Egypt was visited by but five or six rainy days, in a year, but this number was increased by the planting of twenty million trees to forty-fire or forty-six. Remarkable results have been produced by the Suez Canal. Ismaila is built on what was a sandy desert, but since the ground has become saturated with canal water, trees, bushes and other plants have sprung up as if by magic, and, with the reappearance of vegitation, the climate has changed. A few years ago rain was unknown in those regions, while in the year ending in May, 1869, fourteen days of rain was recorded, and once such a storm that the natives looked upon it as a supernatural event. Rains have continued to visit the country thereabouts, and so recently as a few weeks since a very heavy fall was reported.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our impatience.

Genius begins great works; labor alone finishes them.

Love is a severe critic. Hate can pardon more than love.

Like a book, man has two blank pages—at the beginning and at the end; in fancy and old age.

No grander thing can a man do than to give a helping hand to a young man who has been discouraged.

Looking ahead for happiness in this world has been compared to "bottling sunshine for next year's use." Taking comfort as we go on is the only way to make sure of it.

To affect what is not ours, is to admit the virtue of that which we have not the courage to make our own, and sets the seal of falsehood upon our character; but the true man, on the discovery of a virtue in his neighbor, or a fault in himself, seeks to cultivate the one and eradicate the other.

EASILY PROVEN.—It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

To use the present hour by meeting every duty that conscience approves with fitting welcome and fearless performance, is to deserve the garlands of fortune and the smiles of happiness, and better insures entrance to that heavenly mansion, whose post is omniscient and whose lease is eternal.

(Springfield (Mass.) Republican.)

A Prominent Lawyer's Opinion.

In one of our New England exchanges we observe that William T. Filley, Esq., of Pittsfield, Attorney-at-Law and Assistant Judge Police Court, and late County Commissioner, was restored to health and activity, by the use of St. Jacob's Oil. He had suffered with rheumatism for years intensely; but by the recent use of the remedy he was, as stated, completely cured, and says the Oil deserves the highest praise.

"Excuse the liberty I take," as the convict remarked when he escaped from state prison.—*Lowell Citizen.*

(Gouverneur (N. Y.) Herald.)

With great pleasure we can recommend as a radical cure for rheumatism, St. Jacob's Oil. This wonderful remedy has been extensively used by a large number of people who daily testify to its marvelous effects.

New York has a Nonpareil Rowing Club, composed of compositors and minions of the press.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skilful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gallagher, "it was funny enough to make a donkey laugh. I laughed till I cried."

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MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

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PREPARED BY

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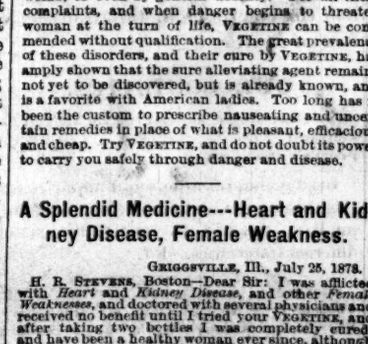

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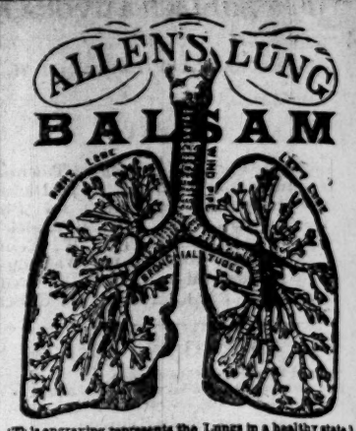

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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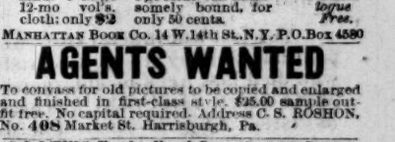

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